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Are the English Slower than the Americans? Hardly!

By Victor L. Berger.

URING the last few days we have heard a great deal about the Socialistic tax legislation of Great Britain.

Now these so-called Socialistic tax measures, of course, were not levied by a parliament in which the Socialists have the majority—as a matter of fact, they were introduced by a Liberal ministry and carried through a parliament in which the Liberals have a great majority.

To understand the situation, we must bear in mind that *radical financial legislation is easier to obtain in England than in any other country.*

There is no Senate to contend with as in America or France. There is no Bundesrat to overcome, as in Germany; nor a Herrenhaus, as in Austria. Legislation bearing upon financial matters or taxation does not need the consent of the upper house in England, as it does in these other countries.

The English House of Lords has nothing to say about the budget. This need not be introduced there at all.

Furthermore, the king has no veto right such as the president of the United States—our king in frock coat—and the Tsar of Russia possess.

And, last but not least—there is no “supreme court” which can declare any law unconstitutional.

As a matter of fact, England has no written constitution. The decisions of the English parliament are the law of the land. And it has been said that the English parliament can do anything or everything except to make a man of a woman.

A majority of the House of Commons is simply all-powerful in matters of taxation. And just now, an English liberal government—representing mainly the manufacturing and the capitalist class—has found a majority for squeezing over \$100,000,000 a year out of the wealthy classes of England.

Please compare with this the actions of our congress, said to represent a republic where the “*demos*” (Greek for people) is supposed to rule. And then remember the decisions of the Supreme court on the income tax, and all other decisions ever since—whenever a half-hearted measure for getting a little money from the ruling class has succeeded in passing an unwilling national legislature.

And also compare with the English procedure the endless wrangling in Germany, where a bill was recently introduced which puts four-fifths of the entire additional taxation upon the shoulders of the working class. They have been fighting there for months whether the last fifth should not be put on the poor people also.

The English government received a majority of about 107 votes in the House of Commons for its budget.

Now the Liberal party alone has twice as big a majority as that. And of these 107 about half came from the representatives of the Labor party. The Labor party stood unanimously for this measure.

About 150 members of the Liberal party voted with the Conservatives against the budget. In other words, they went back on their own leadership and their own ministry.

Such are material interests.

However, this budget is making history on account of the unheard-of raise in the taxation of land values.

The possession of land in England is probably more concentrated than in any other country of the world—more so than even in Prussia.

This condition dates back to William the Conqueror, the Norman invasion, and the so-called doomsday, when all England was divided up among about 700 followers of the Robber King. And this condition has prevailed there ever since.

There was a sort of restoration in a way when the duties on agricultural products were abolished. Then, it is said, the land values in England depreciated about a billion dollars, and quite a number of the “gentry” and of the middle class made use of the opportunity to buy land.

However, on the other hand, the value of city property rose tremendously—on account of the establishment of manufactures and the subsequent growth of the cities. And most of the land on which the English cities stand belongs to a few feudal landlords.

For instance, the Duke of Westminster owns several square miles of the city of London. He leases the land, and other people build houses. Whenever the lease runs out, then his Grace the Duke raises the rent. If the people who rent do not want to pay the raise, they can simply quit and leave their houses to the landlord.

Under the new legislation just passed in England, this “unearned increment”—as Henry George called it—is taxed, and taxed heavily. The Socialists in parliament also promised that in future they will see to it that it is taxed to such a degree as to confiscate it entirely.

And Phillip Snowden proudly declared that it is the intention of the Socialists to make the rich poorer and the poor richer, and that the Socialists are going to use the power of taxation for that purpose. And that this budget only marks the beginning of the new era.

Evidently there are several “Conquering Williams” among the Socialists, and before 1906—the anniversary of the doomsday—the old decree will be reversed.

And besides that, the new legislation also raises the English income tax and the inheritance tax, although both of them were considered higher in England than in any other country.

If this policy should continue—and it will continue—then we may see John Jacob Astor and some of the other American plutocrats who moved to England because “our country was not fit for gentlemen to live in,” packing their trunks and going back to New Jersey or Rhode Island, or any other American state. They still own all of them.

One result of England’s achievement is immediate. It means that the working class in England is not going to pay the old age pension for the workingmen.

It also means that if the English capitalists and the English lords want some more “Dreadnaughts,” they will have to pay for them. And in this respect the election of these Socialists in England is of more importance and help to international peace than all the peace conferences held so far.

We congratulate the English comrades on this result of the class struggle in the realm of taxation.

While our comrades have only a small minority in parliament, yet the spirit of Socialism was strong enough to compel the powerful Liberal party to do their bidding. The handful of Socialists was strong enough to compel the capitalist representatives to serve the class interests of the working people.

And yet on this field the English working people are new. They became politically active only after they had been convinced by the English courts and the Taff Vale decision that their chances on the economic field and with the help of pure and simple trades unionism were poor indeed.

On the other hand, they were not strong enough, and probably in the near future will not be strong enough, to compel a change in the mode of production—although England is one of the few countries of the world where the factory proletariat forms the majority of the population.

At any rate, they have accomplished something. The seventy-

Contempt of court is not contempt of justice.

The people of this country will have to grapple with their court system before long if they would not have that court system strangle the last vestiges of their liberties and rights.

Goldwin Smith writes to an Eastern paper to deplore the energy that goes to waste in college football. He wants it supplanted by something better, and says: “Besides, there is military drill, good in itself, and not to be neglected if the FORCE of the country is to be kept in the RIGHT hands.”

That is certainly frank. Yes, capitalism means that force shall be kept in the right hands. That is capitalism’s idea of a democracy!

A workman of the Milwaukee plant of the Illinois Steel Co., has been taken to the hospital with his mind affected by the intense heat of the blast furnaces. There are kinds of possessions the taking away of which is punishable by law, under the capitalist view, but a workingman’s mind, all important as it is to its owner, must go through the world at “owners’ risk.” As soon as one is put out of business another can be hired by the work masters.

Some Pittsburgh Socialists have sent out a circular deplored the fact that there is disunion in the ranks of the working class and then proposing to still further split the working class up by launching a new organization to come into competition and conflict with the old ones.

Any workingman who really wants a united state of the working class would better join the existing union of his trade, or the Federal Labor Union, if his trade is not organized, and relieve himself of the reproach of helping to keep the workers disorganized.

Occasionally a trust comes to judgment, although the exceptional case really proves the rule to be the other way. The Sugar trust has just had to pay the United States government two millions of dollars of unpaid duties, and \$135,000 as a penalty for its frauds in weighing at the Brooklyn and Jersey city docks. However, the thief is said to have been so glaring when once brought to official notice that the trust did not feel justified in putting up much of a fight. It is so seldom that a wealthy thief comes to judgment, that, in the name of the endless and countless procession of police court victims—poor people—who get daily “justice” with brutal vengeance will widen.”—Charlotte Perkins Gilman, in *The Independent*.Occasionally a trust comes to judgment, although the exceptional case really proves the rule to be the other way. 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Are Attacks Unjustified?

People Have Reason to Mis-trust the Courts

More and More the Judiciary Becomes a Menace to the Rights of the Common People. Musty Precedents Leaned Upon

Written for the HERALD

WITHIN a month or six weeks ago, a paper, prepared by the chief justice of Wisconsin, was read

at a meeting of prominent men of affairs in Milwaukee. The principal subject of which it treated was "the criticism of the courts." It bewailed, in a compromising tone, the recent "unjustified" attack upon our courts, the impending loss of respect for our judiciary, and the consequent impairment of its prestige.

If our governmental agencies, known as the judicial department, or rather the members that constitute it, perform the duties of administering such justice as is consonant with an enlightened public policy, and in accord with the reason and dominant sentiment of the millions of America subjects, then all thoughtful men should sympathize with the attitude of the chief justice. If it is the purpose and will of the courts, as it is pretended by some to be, to safeguard our freedom and advance the masses to a fairer measure of equality and independence, then all might willingly join with the justice in deplored such criticism and attack as the judicial branch of our government has lately undergone. But if it be true, as many discerning and studious men assert it to be, that our courts adjudge or prejudge the pressing and complicated problems that arise from changing conditions, with cold indifference and blind unconcern as to what is just or oppressive from the standpoint of advancing civilization and increasing intelligence; if it is their aim, directly or indirectly, not to advance, but to thwart progress, not to favor, but to defeat all steps and measures for the common well-being; if they resort to hair-splitting quibbles, pedantry and jealousy, trod under foot the almost unanimous judgment of the electorate and pronounce that to be right and just which their own notions, formed while in the enjoyment of economic freedom and ease, prompt them to do; in short, if it is the obvious policy of the courts to maintain the status quo

and enforce the continuance of wage bondage and submission to capitalistic rule, then, and in that event, no rational person can urge any objection either to the propriety or timeliness of the criticism of the courts.

The representatives of the judiciary "have a city of refuge to which they fly, an old breastwork behind which they kneel, a riflepit into which they crawl." Here it is: "We do not make the law; we merely administer it." Although the judges keep on reiterating this platitude, the profession, the thinking part of it, takes no stock in it, as a recent formal and deliberate utterance on this subject from the head of the Wisconsin Bar association illustrates:

"The great body of existing law in this country is traceable to two sources: legislative legislation and judicial legislation. The former we find in statutory enactments, the latter in judicial opinions. One has been the work of the legislative body, the other of the court. Judicial legislation has been recognized by an able writer *** as the 'laying down in one case of a rule on the more or less fictitious assumption that it was already the law, and in subsequent cases referring to the decision in that case as having established the law.'"

The members of the judiciary assert that their duty begins and ends with the declaration or promulgation of the law; that they do not enact, but announce and construe it as they find the law to be. The law which they so profess to announce and declare they pretend to trace to two sources: First, the legislature, which under our form of government is supposed to be the law-making body, subject to the restrictions and limitations of the state and federal constitution; and, secondly, the common law of England.

Let us for a moment look at the extent of the binding force of the laws of the legislature upon the court.

It may be well to digress here to point out a subtle influence operating alike upon most human minds. Jealousy and suspicion, envy and distrust, are not only to be found in plays and novels dealing with love plots, but as well in the actual quarters of the mighty. We all know how justly suspicious and jealous was Thomas Jefferson of the power and influence of the United States Supreme court, and of the disparity of ideas between the great President and the great chief justice. This trite historical fact is called attention to for the reason that this is precisely the attitude of the present day court to the legislature. We find in the decisions such hoary phrases as the following:

"It must be presumed in favor of an act of the legislature that the law-making power intended a valid enactment, and it is to be sustained if in any reasonable view thereof it can be fairly read in harmony with constitutional requirements."

The fact is that the contrary is presumed, and whenever a legisla-

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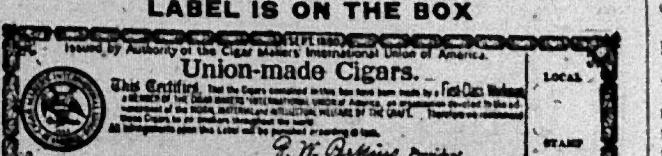
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Gamblers and Other Gams

They're All Good "Sports" and Live High

The Sport Gambler, the Wheat Gambler, the Commercial Gambler all Play the Game of Life and Death Upon the Common Fellow Who Works

By William Henry Ferber

Written for the HERALD.

LAST evening, while I was eating dinner at the most pretentious cafe in this city, a gambler was seated at the next table facing me, and although I had noticed him in many a poker game, we had never spoken to one another, but this evening when our eyes met we both intuitively said "good evening." I noticed that the gambler called for a great many expensive dishes, drank a bottle of sparkling wine, and paid the waiter \$5.00 in gold, telling him to keep the change. So the gambler's meal cost \$5.00, including the tip. I sat there and ruminated (not as a "cow," of course), but I began to think, and that is why I am writing this article, because I should like to have all the readers of this paper think also. I thought how this gambler could buy an expensive meal, and ate less than one-fifth of it; while the poor fools whom 'ne and others of his ilk had fleeced in some freezeout game must needs eat 15c meals, or starve; or would fain have filled their bellies with the leavings which this swine did not eat. Then I said half aloud: "He does not spin anything except yarns; neither does he reap anything, except—well except the earnings or inherited wealth of fools who think they can get the gold from a professional gambler."

Well, he usually gets them; or at least he gets their gold and silver coins; and when all the coin is lost they drop out of the game, and the gambler has no more use for the man without the coin, than has a wholesaler for a broken-down merchant; or a millowner for a worn-out working man.

I was interrupted in my thought by the waiter, who brought me my check. I glanced it over, and my own frugal meal amounted to \$1.15. I noted that he had charged 10c for

a baked potato, and I slightly remonstrated; but he told me that was a regular charge. I dug up just \$1.15 and paid him. The waiter laid down the check and began counting the money: "Von dollar, von dollar an den, von dollar and fifteen zents. Dat is choost right." He then placed matches and toothpicks before me; took the coin over to the *cashierette* (which is my own word for a female cashier), and brought me a finger bowl with water.

I was still thinking about that 10c potato which did not turn out well, so the old farmer had to dig it out, and sure enough he stuck his big spading fork right through the tuber.

Yes, I was vexed, so I said to him, "Do you charge for matches and toothpicks?" "No, zir, and we don't care for your cheap trade," was his reply. Oh, yes, I remembered—I was now in California, and not in Wisconsin. In Wisconsin they have an anti-tipping law, and if one does not tip, they are soon dubbed as "cheap."

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"Why should I go into swell cafes and look, or stare, at beautiful young women, seated with old, bald-headed sports, old enough to be their fathers or grand-uncles? Bah, 'cut it out!' for even the waiters call me *cheap* when I order only a \$1.15 meal, without "boozey" or wine, and without a "t-i-p." Why should I charge my firm with a \$1.15 meal? Who pays for that meal? Does the firm really pay for my meals, my drinks, my fare, living hire, and so forth? No, I do."

So I said to myself as I sat down in one of those big, easy, leather-covered chairs and bought an evening paper announcing that a cheap rooming house hotel had just been destroyed in "Frisco" and 20 or 30 lives lost in a cheap fire-trap.

"Who pays your traveling expenses?" asked a voice near my left ear. I looked about. No one was near. I laid down my paper and took out my expense book and noted down my daily expenses which I charged up to the firm; the last item was "incidentally," that included a theater ticket to see "The Rose of the Ranch." I put the expense book back into my pocket and got up and walked over into the gambling den where the poker game goes on uninterruptedly, like the "Arabian Nights Entertainment." The gambler now was dealing—just as a certain Wisconsin congressman used to deal for Johnnie McCoy, before he was elected sheriff of Milwaukee county, or before he went to congress.

I did not like the game at which the suckers were losing and the gambler winning; so I walked out into the street. "Who pays your expense account?" said that wee small voice which would be heard.

I began to think harder, if there be such a thing as thinking hard, or "thinking hard things."

Professor Ely has said something to the effect that "Socialism is as strong as the strongest presentation of it." The idea of the professor is that the Socialists have a much stronger case than they generally make out, and idea is about correct. It is such books as Vandervelde's that shake the very foundations of a conservative's philosophy of economics. The book was first published in America some four years ago, but that does not make it of less value now. Its analysis and its method will have to be used more and more in the future in America.

Another Socialist book worthy of a place in the home of every Socialist is Jaures' "Studies in Socialism."

When this Frenchman states the case for Socialism there are no gaps or cracks through which the enemy can enter. He is a fighter and there is the clash of combat all through his studies. Yet no man has more clearly and finely shown up the Socialist position

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Every Saturday

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD
Published by the
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FREDERIC HEATH VICTOR L. BERGER
Editor Associate

The Herald is Not Responsible for Opinions of Its Contributors
Official Paper of the Federated Trade Council of Milwaukee and the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.

Entered at the Milwaukee Post Office as Second-Class Mailer, August 20, 1901.

The state committee of Ohio has appropriated \$10 to assist in the legal contest relating to the Minnesota primary law.

The Boston Socialist Party club has issued in pamphlet form the debate between Geo. B. Hugo, President of the Employers' association of Massachusetts, and James F. Carey state secretary of the Socialist party of Massachusetts.

The National Hungarian Socialist Federation of America, with headquarters at 1528 Second avenue, New York city, transmits the following:

"The Federation has accepted the resolution of the National Executive committee of the Socialist party on the subject of affiliation of foreign-speaking organizations.

A referendum of the branches discloses the fact that all branches are willing to join the party through the respective state organizations.

The present form of organization of the Federation will be maintained.

We now have twenty-five branches and a membership of about 1,000 in good standing.

The Hungarian federation maintains a publication, entitled, *Ellore*. Subscription price, \$1.00 per year.

Publication office, 1528 Second avenue, New York city."

Comrade F. C. Wheeler, who so narrowly missed being elected mayor of Los Angeles, Cal., a few weeks ago, has written about it to the *Cleveland Citizen*. He says:

"Major Harper was 'recalled' by petition. The people, representing the 'outs,' nominated Stevens, who declined. Then they nominated Alexander. I was nominated by the Socialists. Harper withdrew just as he was about to be exposed. This left the race between Alexander and myself. They tried to keep us off the ballot on technical grounds, but we went into court on mandamus proceedings and won out. Then Judge Bordwell ordered our name off the ballot. Other parties brought injunctions against the city council, clerk, etc., to prevent an election. This was three days before election. I had three lawyers and we beat them out. The opposition had been working for two months on the campaign. We had really three days to make a fight. Our expenses amounted to \$225—no money for autos or carriages. The only workers we had were volunteers. They claimed Alexander's election by 1,500 majority. There were 27,000 votes cast and I got beat by 1,508 votes. I carried five out of nine wards, but the heavy vote in the silk-stocking wards beat me out. Every paper in the city was against me except one, and that one came out the day before election. Their fight cost over \$250,000—ours cost \$225. Union labor lined up solidly with a few individual exceptions. There was a rattling among the dry bones, you bet. According to the papers today I am slated for a 'commission' by the new mayor. Of course, I will not accept."

Comrade Berger has received the following letter relative to what he wrote on the subject of the bread famine:

I was much interested in your editorial on the bread famine. It will interest you to know that for many years in colonial days, and I believe down past the revolutionary period, the town of Boston had a public granary which was one of the institutions of the place. Grain was purchased by the town and stored to avert the possibility of a famine and to prevent speculation in food.

The market was brought up as a precedent about twenty years ago when there was an agitation for a law enabling municipalities to transact a coal business. The Supreme court was asked for its opinion as to the constitutionality of the proposed law. It was stated that it would be unconstitutional for municipalities to go into that sort of business, and it was held that the conditions in regard to the public granary were not analogous.

This outrageous speculation in wheat has been working a great injury to general conditions in trade.

Capitalistic Slaughter-House

(Continued from page 1)

ing to amendment of city charters by direct action of the people.

April 19—Bill No. 21, S., relating to initiative and referendum on actions of municipal councils and county boards.

(It will be noticed that April 19 was a "heavy day.")

April 22—Joint Resolution No. 7, S., relating to a national constitutional convention. (Too bad that this was a Socialist measure. The legislature had passed similar resolutions at previous sessions.)

April 29—Bill No. 472, S., relating to stock exchanges. (This bill brought forth the admission at the hearing that was had on it, that the present business system is so uncertain that it involves millers, e. g., the necessity of a

May 6—Joint Resolution No. 26, S., providing for amendment to state constitution, empowering the state to engage in internal improvements and to develop the natural resources of the state.

May 7—Bill No. 326, S., changing the Milwaukee system of justices of peace. (This bill was drawn by Comrade Carl P. Dietz. But the lawyers have another bill, which gives a monopoly of the justice shops to the men carrying a card in the lawyers' union.)

Joint Resolution No. 10, S., relating to the investigation of the liquor traffic. (The legislature wastes a lot of time every session over the regulation of the liquor business. Plainly it does not know what it is doing; for it has to change the law every time it meets. But the committee approved a bill which proposes to turn the revocation of all licenses over to the hermetically sealed board—and investigate afterward.)

Bicycles



My new stock for 1909 is now complete and ready for your inspection. I will make special low prices during the month of April on everything in the line of Bicycles and Supplies. Old Bicycles from \$4.00 up—New Bicycles from \$13.00 up. I have the agency for the Racycle Bicycle. I am offering two Motorcycles (Yale and Excelsior) at very low prices if taken at once.

JOSEPH SCHOSTAK
"THE BICYCLE MAN"

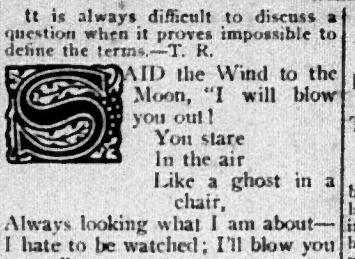
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481 THIRD ST., Cedar Cherry

The Wind and the Moon—A Political Medley

Adapted by ROBERT HUNTER from the writings of THEODORE ROOSEVELT and GEORGE MACDONALD

Written for the Herald—OUTLOOK please reprint



AID the Wind to the Moon, "I will blow you out!"
You stare
In the air
Like a ghost in a chair,
Always looking what I am about—I hate to be watched; I'll blow you out."

Thoroughgoing Socialists occupy in relation to all morality, and especially to domestic morality, a position so revolting—and I choose my words carefully—that it is difficult even to discuss it in a reputable paper.—T. R.

The Wind blew hard, and out went the Moon.

So, deep
On a heap
Of clouds to sleep,
Down lay the Wind, and slumbered soon.

Muttering low, "I've done for that Moon."

On the social and domestic side doctrinaire Socialism would replace the family and home life by a glorified free-lunch counter and state foundling asylum.—T. R.

He turned in his bed; she was there again?

On high
In the sky
With her one ghost eye,
The Moon shone white and alive and plain.

Said the Wind, "I will blow you out again."

Its representatives in this country who have practically striven to act up to their extreme doctrines, and have achieved leadership in any one of the branches of the Socialist party, especially the parlor Socialists and the like, be they lay or clerical, deserve scant consideration at the hands of honest and clean-living men and women.—T. R.

The Wind blew hard, and the Moon grew dim.

"With my sledge,

notched to the bone,

With a moonbeam bare;

Far off and harmless the shy stars shone—

Sure and certain the Moon was gone!

I wish it to be remembered that I speak from the standpoint of, and on behalf of, the wage worker and the tiller of the soil.—T. R.

The Wind he took to his revels once more;

On down
In town
Like a merry-mad clown,

He leaped and hallooed with whistle and roar—

"What's that?" The glimmering thread once more!

On high
In the sky
With her one white eye,
The Moon she knew nothing about the affair;

For high
In the sky,
With her one white eye,

Motionless, miles above the air,
She had never heard the great Wind blare.

Notched to the bone,

With a moonbeam bare;

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Sure and certain the Moon was gone!

I wish it to be remembered that I speak from the standpoint of, and on behalf of, the wage worker and the tiller of the soil.—T. R.

The Wind he took to his revels once more;

On down
In town
Like a merry-mad clown,

He leaped and hallooed with whistle and roar—

"What's that?" The glimmering thread once more!

On high
In the sky
With her one white eye,
The Moon she knew nothing about the affair;

For high
In the sky,
With her one white eye,

Motionless, miles above the air,
She had never heard the great Wind blare.

Notched to the bone,

With a moonbeam bare;

Far off and harmless the shy stars shone—

Sure and certain the Moon was gone!

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Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS—318 STATE ST.
TELEPHONE—GRAND 1742Meetings on 1st and 3d Wednesdays (8 P.M.), Freie
Gemeinde Hall, Fourth St., Bet. Cedar and State.

OFFICERS:

Corresponding Secretary—JOHN REICHERT, 318 State St.
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Astor Miller, V. C. J. Brophy, Tres. J. Reichert; Sec. F. E. Neumann, 144 Eighth St.
BUILDING TRADES SECTION—Meetings 2d and 4th Thursday evenings, 318 State St. Cor. Sec. John Schweizer, 506 Fifteenth St.; Fin. Sec. Henry Ruspel, 318 State St.; Business Agent, Wm. Gribeling, 318 State St. (Chartered by A. F. of L. B. T. Dept.)THE UNION LABEL continues to stand for "A Nobler Manhood, a More
Beautiful Womanhood and a Happier Childhood". The
courts have not yet taken from us the right to employ this
means to the end—labor's freedom. While we may, let us
USE ITS POWER

Waiting at the Door

A small army of representatives of organized labor is down at Springfield asking for legislation. There are delegates from the Chicago Federation of Labor, the United Mine Workers, the railway brotherhoods and several other organizations, with a membership reaching into the hundreds of thousands.

These members are the ones who produce the wealth of Illinois. The measures for which they are asking are for the purpose of saving human life and improving the conditions of life for the great mass of the people. They ask that antiquated legislation, placing the burden of accidents upon the workers, be repealed. They ask that the day of labor for the mothers of the race be limited to eight hours, the length of time which a strong bricklayer finds taxes his strength. The miners ask for laws that will prevent explosions and other death-dealing accidents in mines.

It was said that nearly all the laws asked for are already upon the statute books of other countries. In Germany, for example, every one of these laws is in force now. Yet Germany is not as highly developed industrially as America. It is supposed to be less free politically. Yet it is far ahead in its labor legislation.

There is no mystery about the explanation. The representatives of German labor are not standing outside the legislative chamber. They are inside the legislature helping to make the laws.

The workers of Germany have stopped begging for favors and have gone to voting for what they want.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

The Co-operative Printery has just received a new and complete line of samples of wedding invitations, dance programs, announcements, etc. 344 Sixth Street.

Buy union label goods. Patronize union clerks. Ask for clerks' union store card.

When patronizing advertisers mention the HERALD.

Organized Labor



Captions: "Workingman demand their rights. Outraged! I'll get an injury."

ter where he was, and that was to boost his union label; neither was he afraid to talk unionism to the members of his trade who were outside of their organization. And anything they have got they did not get because the dear boss loved them, but because that dear kind boss found out to his sorrow that he was not dealing with a mob, but with a well organized force, and they taught him that it was safer and cheaper to behave himself and pay the price, than it would be to fight. And they have not got their trade organized yet by any means. There are thousands of their craft scattered outside of the large cities, who are still unorganized, and those men are still playing the part of a milestone on the neck of the craft. And in a few years, when those men become organized, the whole trade will rise to a higher plane than it is today. What I can not see or understand is how any worker with a particle of gray matter in his brain, can stand up and face those facts and still say that he will still remain outside of his trade or craft organization. It is the irony of fate that the worst abused man is the very last man who can be coaxed to revolt against oppression. They can't help seeing on every side of them the benefits that others are receiving who have organized and fought for their rights. The reason why the workers have suffered every form of slavery for forty centuries at the hands of a small debauched and degenerate parasite class is because the parasites were always well organized on both the political field and the industrial field, and the workers were not organized, but formed a gigantic mob in which one had no sympathy with the other, and the parasites used one faction of them to whip the other faction. For if the working class were as well organized, both politically and industrially, as the master class is, then when the two forces would clash the master class would fare like the hull that stood on the railroad track when the train was coming.

A Union Man.

Union Barber Shops



Always see that this card is displayed in the shop before you get a shave or haircut.

A. F. Baganz HOT AND COLD BATHS
A Good Line of Fine Cigars
SHAVING PARLOR
1002 Kinnickinnic Ave.—Cor. Lincoln

FRED. GROSSE
FINE LINE OF UNION CIGARS
577 E. Water St.
Shaving Parlor

J. N. GAUER
SHAVING PARLOR
805 KINNICKINNICK AVENUE 805
Opposite South Bar St.

Kwitzcher Kickin'
AND COME TO
HAMMER'S BARBER SHOP
141 BOSTH AVE.

H. KUHNS BARBER SHOP
First-Class Work Guaranteed.
452 REED STREET, Corner Scott

THE OPERA BARBER SHOP
M. O. HOFFMANN, Proprietor
452 REED STREET, Corner Scott

LOUIS JUNGMANN BARBER SHOP
825 Ninth St.

H. C. MUNDT SHAVING
108 LLOYD ST.
Phone Line of Union Cigars PARLOR

ST. CHARLES HOTEL
Barber Shop and Bath Rooms
EMIL TRIEBE, Proprietor

A. W. STREHLOW
Plain and Decorative
Painting, Paperhanging
and Calcimining
Graining and Hardwood
Finishing, Etc., Etc.
1193 Teutonia Avenue
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

UNION MADE
THE
Gerhard Suspender
Every Pair Guaranteed
For 1 Year. Best Work
Inman's Suspender Mfg. Co.
Deliver 2000 Suspenders
607 Third Street

MIES UNION
TAILOR
875 Kinnickinnic Av. 875
(Near South Bay St.)
Phone South 2800

R. JESKE & BRO.
The TINNERS
Galvanized Iron Works
Fireproof Windows
111-119 RESERVOIR AVENUE

ALB. ROLOFF'S
Saloon and
Bowling Alleys
Sample Room
Phone Columbus 6-636 PEARL ST.

Chicago House ALL NEWLY
FURNISHED
OTTO GROSSE, Prop.
524-526 East Water Street
3d Block North of City Hall.

SLATZ WIENER BEER OR TAP

LAWYER
DANIEL W. HOAN
802-804 Water St.—Phone 2165

OLIPHANT & YOUNG
ATTORNEYS TO M. C. WILSON & CO.
107 Wisconsin St.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

FRANK KORSCH
603 GREENFIELD
AVENUE
Saloon and
Meeting Hall

F. TEWS BISTORIUS, CIGAR
673 FIRST AVENUE 273
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PLAUM CLOTHING CO.

Clothers, Hatters
Man's Furnishers

We Carry a Large Line of

Union-Made Clothing
HATS AND FURNISHINGS

Merchant Tailoring

491-493 ELEVENTH AVENUE

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PLAUM CLOTHING CO.

THE BEST

\$2 Two and Three **\$3**

All Union Made

224 GRAND AVE.

Try Pinsol's Union-Made Shoes For All the Family

435 Grand Street

Comrades, I Make Fluff Rugs

out of old Tapestries and Draperies—also

Colonial and Blue Rugs. If you have any of

this kind of work to do give me a trial and I

will please you.

BEN. F. BUTICOFER, Rug Mfr.

West Brady Street. 848 Arlington Place

FOR A PAIR OF

Good Shoes

ALWAYS GO TO

John Peter

497 ELEVENTH AVE.

J. W. NIEMANN FUNERAL DIRECTOR

Telephone South 210

1872 KINNICKINNICK AVENUE

1872 KINNICKINN



A Story, a Moral, and the Facts for Business Men and Their Bookkeepers

Here's how a boy once "forced a balance":

He had some grist in the bottom end of a sack; and, to balance it across his shoulder, carried a stone at the other end.

He could have divided his grist, and made half in one end of the sack balance half in the other end.

But he said: "This way was good enough for Dad an' Gran'dad. So it's good enough for me." And there are a few business men who, in some things, are just about as logical. For instance:

In some offices the clerks and bookkeepers are still doing the *adding-work* "by hand", with pencil and paper.

We're told they've "always done" it that way. "That's what they're there for. And what's the use of putting in a machine to do what bookkeepers and clerks are paid for doing?"

Maybe a business house *can* get along without an adding machine: without a Burroughs. Business men *could* get along without the Chicago-New York 18-hour limiteds. There are 30-hour trains.

But, forgetting all prejudice, all foregone conclusions, and looking the facts fairly and squarely in the face, we find:

That, while bookkeepers and clerks *can* get their work out without the help of a Burroughs, they do it by much overtime, overwork, overworry.

Because they make many mistakes in their additions, however good at figures.

It takes "overtime" to find these mistakes.

Thus, postings, balances, reports, statements, are always "behind".

Moreover, because of this night-work, the men come to work each morning with heads fagged and befogged by yesterday's figures.

While, on the other hand, open-minded investigation discloses:

That a Burroughs Adding Machine is four to five times as fast as "hand" work—partly because a Burroughs is absolutely accurate, and there's no need to go over the work a second time; whereas, "by hand", the addition is always "run up" a second time, in verification, and frequently four or five times more, looking for errors.

That an \$8.00-a-week clerk can do the longest and most difficult addition correctly and quickly on a Burroughs—while even a \$50.00 bookkeeper or auditor makes mistakes adding "by hand".

That many kinds of work besides listing and adding can be done by ordinary clerks on a Burroughs, while without a Burroughs the same work could be done by hand only by an expert. And the hand operation would be slower, and less accurate.

And, investigation would find, no other adding machine will do *half* as many kinds of work as a Burroughs, nor any kind as well, nor as quickly and easily.

And, furthermore, that a Burroughs is a paying investment, even in an office or store so small that there's use for it only a half-hour a day.

The full facts can be had by writing us today.

"A Better Day's Work" Free

The new Burroughs book, "A Better Day's Work", will be sent free. It's full of short-cut work-and-worry-saving systems for quicker and simplified bookkeeping. Over 25,000 copies of the book have been distributed since October 14. The book contains 176 pages—printed, in part, in three colors, containing nearly a hundred short cuts in accounting—also an interest-

ing account of the rise and development of bookkeeping and adding machines.

Please dictate a letter, before you forget it, and say you want the book. Sign your name and your firm name, give your position, the line of business, and complete street and city address. If you don't want to give us this information, send 64 cents in postage stamps. Use the coupon, anyhow.

Some Near-By Users

ASHLAND

Ashland Brewing Company.
Ashland Cigar and Tobacco Co.
Ashland Light, Power & Street Ry. Co.
Ashland National Bank.
The Ashland Press.
Ashland Steam Laundry.
Joe M. Chapple & Co.
City Clerk.
County Clerk.
H. D. Ewer.
Hanson Brothers Co.
F. J. Pool Co.
G. F. Sanborn Company.
William Werder & Son Co.

MADISON

American Cigar Co.
Bank of Wisconsin.
Charles N. Brown.
Capital City Commercial College.

Central Wisconsin Trust Co.

City Officials.

City Treasurer.

Collins Brothers Lumber Co.

Commercial National Bank.

Conkin & Sons.

County Clerk.

First National Bank.

French Battery and Carbon Company.

International Harvester Co.

Keely-Neckerman & Kessenich Co.

Alexander Koehnhaner & Co.

Sol. Levitan.

T. C. McCarty.

Madison Gas and Electric Co.

E. C. Mason.

R. J. Nickols.

Northern Electrical Mfg. Co.

Northwestern Mutual Life Ins. Co.

Parsons Printing and Stationery Co.

Richmond, Jackson & Swansen.

State Board of Agriculture.

State Board of Health.

State Commissioners of Insurance.

State Commissioners of Labor Statistics.

State Secretary.

State Superintendent Public Property.

State Tax Commissioner.

State Treasurer.

Supreme Assembly of the Defenders.

United States Postmaster.

United States Sugar Co.

University of Wisconsin.

Vaas-Man Dry Goods Co.

Wiedenbeck, Dobelin & Co.

Wisconsin Equity News.

Wisconsin Life Insurance Co.

Wisconsin State Journal.

MILWAUKEE

Leo Abraham & Co.

David Adler & Sons.

Allis-Chalmers Co.

Ambrosia Chocolate Co.

American Hide and Leather Co.

Julius Andrae & Sons Co.

Badger Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

Badger Specialty Co.

Badger State Business College.

Hugo E. Bauch.

S. Birkenwald Co.

Blumenfeld, Locher & Brown Co.

Boston Store, also Herzfeld-Phillipson

Bradley & Metcalf Co.

Cary, Upham & Black.

T. A. Chapman Co.

City Water Registrar.

Concordia Fire Insurance Co.

Cutter-Hammer Manufacturing Co.

F. R. Hengel Manufacturing Co.

Edward Dewey & Company.

The Evening Wisconsin.

Everwear Hosiery Co.

First National Bank.

L. Frank & Sons Co.

Fuller-Warren Co.

A. F. Gallun & Son.

German-American Bank.

Gimbels Brothers.

Goodyear Rubber Co.

Gridley Dairy Co.

O. C. Hansen Manufacturing Co.

M. Heimann & Co.

Helmholz Mitten Co.

Hummell & Downing Co.

Imperial Fish Co.

International Harvester Co.

Jewett & Sherman Co.

Johns-Manville Company.

Kalt-Zimuners Manufacturing Co.

A. J. Lindemann & Hoverson Co.

Luther Brothers Co.

Maxwell, Forbes & Stillman Co.

Merchants and Manufacturers' Bank.

Geo. J. Meyer Manufacturing Co.

Miller-Genz Company.

Milwaukee Bag Co.

Milwaukee Gas Light Co.

Milwaukee Lace Paper Co.

National Enameling and Stamping Co.

O'Neil Oil and Paint Co.

Pfister & Vogel Leather Co.

Rauh-Lewis Construction Co.

Romadka Bros. Co.

Roundsy, Peckham & Dexter Co.

Sanders & Spellerberg.

Jos. Schlitz Brewing Co.

J. M. Schneider.

Chris. Schroeder & Son.

Wm. H. Schuchardt.

Ed. Schuster & Co.

T. Sherman.

A. Spiegel Co.

Albert Trostel & Sons.

Wadlans Oil Co.

Benj. M. Weil's Sons & Co.

Wilbur Stock Food Co.

M. H. Wiltzius Company.

Wisconsin Telephone Co.

J. H. Yewdale & Sons Co.

Burroughs Adding Machine Company

Factory and Main Offices, Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A.

65 High Holborn, London, W.C., England

A Copy Free for This

Burroughs Adding Machine Company, Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A.

Please send me a complimentary copy of your book, "A Better Day's Work", which I promise to read, and to let you know if I can apply any of the suggestions in my business.

My Name is.....

My Position.....

My Firm Name.....

My Business.....

My Street and City..... My State.....

Look at Lauer's Ads in This Paper



"79 Gridley Wagons. Get There Before Breakfast."

The Gridley Dairy Co.

announces the occupancy of its new offices and plant at 138 and 140 Eighth Street, just south of Grand Avenue. In this building is housed a dairy plant as perfect in its sanitary appointments as modern science can devise. The methods employed to obtain the *Perfect Pasteurization of Milk and Sterilization of Bottles* are of the most approved type, and insure Milwaukee a positively sanitary and superior milk service at a lower price than that obtaining in any other American metropolis.

An order for Gridley's "Diamond Brand" Creamery Butter, in 1 lb. prints, will be delivered with the morning's milk. You'll find it a high grade table butter.

JOHN LE FEBER
President

M. D. BYRNE
Vice-President and Secretary

Exclusive Milwaukee Distributors
Kieckhefer's
Certified Milk
Phone Grand 880

O. E. HUBBARD
Treasurer

At the Theaters Next Week

DAVIDSON.

"My Wife," the clever French comedy, in which John Drew made such a pronounced hit on Broadway last season, will be offered at the Davidson theater for one week, beginning Monday night, as the offering of the third week of the Sherman Brown Stock company. Robert Warwick, the new leading

man, will make his debut in the Drew role, while Olive Oliver, Barry O'Neil, Allen Murnane, Arthur Buchanan, and Charles Lane, new members, will appear in important roles. The last performances of "Peter Pan," which has so delighted Milwaukeeans the past two weeks, will be given on Sunday, with both matinee and evening performances.

ALHAMBRA.

"Dora Thorne," the dramatization of Bertha M. Clay's famous novel, which has been established as one of the perennial stage successes of this country, will be the offering of the Van Dyke and Eaton Stock company at the Alhambra, starting Sunday afternoon. The play is "as good as a sermon," and every mother, daughter and son should witness it. A special feature will be a trip to the famous "Death Valley" of Nevada. Illustrated songs will be presented by Willard Foster, and souvenir photographs will be presented to patrons at the Thursday matinee and evening performance. Friday will be amateur night.

MAJESTIC.

Eliza Proctor Otis, one of America's greatest comedienne, will be the big feature next week at the Majestic, presenting a sketch, entitled, "Mrs. Brunner's Bun," one of the laughing hits of the year. The second feature is "At the Sound of the Gong," a prize ring drama with an actual ring-side scene. Jewell's Manikins,

**OXFORDS
GALORE!**
All Colors and All Styles —
Prices Right, Also

**Lamers Bros.
SHOES**
354 GROVE ST. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Why not try our Bonded and
Guaranteed Shoes of
Eastern Make.

They're right up to style and a snap goes with them. We also carry a large stock of Hats, Caps, Gloves, Ties, Shirts, Collars, Etc. Get your Union Made Shirts and Overalls here. They are made right and got the stamp. Our Quality is above the price.

BUTTER BROS.
Established Gent's Furnishers

Draughtsman and Assistant
Draughtsman
Superintendent and Assistant Super-
intendent at Natatoria

Office of the Board of City Service Com-
missioners — City Hall, May 15, 1909.

Competitive examination for the positions of
Draughtsman and Assistant Draughtsman
and Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent
at Natatoria will be held this above-
of Thursday, May 27, 1909, at 9 o'clock a.m.

United States citizens, residents of the
city of Milwaukee for the last three years
preceding the date of application; age 31 years
or more; good health and habits.

Special requirements for Draughtsman and
Assistant Superintendents at Natatoria.

Applicants must be good drawers and drafters.

Applications, in writing, to be presented
personally up to and including Monday, May 27,
at the proper blanks to be obtained at
the above office.

FRED A. LANDRECK, Pres.
AUG. DIETRICH,
FRANK A. REICHLA,
WM. W. MCINTYRE,
Commissioners.
JOHN J. VLACH, Secretary.

112-5 D. H. — 15, 1909.

The Housewife's Pride

in her cooking and baking and her
greatest aid in the culinary art
has been the

Gas Range

We have them in large variety,
and sell only the best makes:

"Fame" "Acorn" "Diamond"

"Clark Jewel"

Prices from \$12.00 Upward
Connections Free.

Also a complete line of Gas Hot Plates and Gasoline Stoves. We have
some new features on Gas Ranges, and will be glad to
demonstrate them to you if you will call.

P. J. LAVIES & CO.

Third and National Avenues



NO STOOPING
NO LIFTING

New Gridley Plant Ready

With the completion of the new Gridley establishment on Eighth street, Milwaukee has one of the best equipped and most sanitary dairy plants in the country. The Gridley plant is considered superior to many of the best known milk establishments in the east, for the company has availed itself of the most approved methods of construction, equipment, and care of milk. The Willmann system of pasteurization is employed, the milk being heated and maintained for twenty minutes at a temperature of 140 degrees.

E. H. Thomas, State Sec.

After Workingman's Hide The Roll Call at Madison---The Slaughterer of Bills

Madison, Wis.—State senators posing as friends of labor before election voted for the following, which is part of the bill cutting the exemption of wage-earners from sixty dollars to twenty-five dollars per month:

"Provided that for the collection of any debt hereafter contracted for necessities of life for the debtor and his family, ninety per cent only of any earnings in excess of twenty-five dollars for each month or seventy-five dollars for the three months next preceding the commencement of proceedings for the collection of the debt, shall be exempt." The garnishee shall recover costs when the debt or property sought to be reached is exempt from execution against the principal debtor at the time of serving the process on the garnishee.

"Section 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication."

Here is the roll call:

Ayes—Senators Barker, Bird, Bishop, Blaine, Bodenstab, Brazeau, Donald, Fairchild, Fridd, Hazelwood, Hudnall, James, Kleczka, Krumm, Lehr, Lyons, Martin, Owen, Sanborn, Stout and Whitehead—21.

Nos—Senators Burke and Gaylord—2.

Remember these fellows not only at elections, but in every-day business life.

Some more labor and other good bills relegated to the graveyard:

333. A.—Destroying franchise value by making all public service corporations operate under an indefinite permit.

441. A.—Giving policemen of Milwaukee the choice of accepting their pension, or so-called light duty at the age of 55 years.

9. A.—Establishment of public works departments in cities.

Wisconsin State Organization

Carl D. Thompson, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis., state organizer; to whom news and other matters for this department should be sent.

WAUPACA: The arrangements are all made for Comrade Thomas' address to be given at the Dane's Home Opera House on Tuesday, May 18.

OSCEOLA: Comrade Staples orders 100 application blanks for membership, and 20 membership cards. At the last meeting the local received three new applications and the comrades are feeling enthusiastic over the situation. They are looking forward to a great meeting when Comrade Thomas speaks here, on May 26.

GREEN BAY: Comrade Joseph writes: "We are in excellent condition here and hope to be able to gather a good audience for Comrade Thomas' lecture on Monday, May 17." The local has voted to rent the Empire hall, one of the best halls in the city, for bi-weekly meetings, during eight months of the year. Its cost is very little above what they have been paying, and it is large enough to accommodate all but the largest crowds made possible by their lectures. Last week Comrade Joseph addressed about 50 of the most intelligent women of the city, being the Ladies' Missionary Society of the Congregational church (Rev. Spence's old church) on the subject, "What Socialism will do for Green Bay."

A new local at Hartford this week.

Another one in process of organization at Abbotsford. Keep up the good work.

Did we stir up the Peace Congress in Chicago? Ask Gompers.

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Town Topics by the Town Crier

The legislature has killed the Torrens land title bill. Too bad. Yet practically everyone who is informed admits that sooner or later we must come to it.

"Why not change the name of Wisconsin street to Berger avenue?" asks the *Surveil*. Why not change the name of River street to Rose alley?

A Chicago denominational paper says that Mayor Rose of Milwaukee "has convictions." On the contrary, it is one of Rose's boasts that he has not even been indicted—yet.

Here's a hot one. The *Free Press* editorially refers to the Rev. Barr, as "of the so-called People's Pulpit and the Hotel Pfister." That is a hot one on Milwaukee's capitalistic court preacher.

Several more of the indicted men who were alleged to be deep in the bootleg scandals of Milwaukee county have been let off. They escape trial merely because of court delay. When a case cannot come at once to trial witnesses get lost, forgotten, or removed to other cities. Between crooked juries and the delays of the law the thing called justice in Milwaukee isn't all that the public expects it to be.

The council Monday approved a request to lay cement sidewalks round the Auditorium. There was some debate because the Fifth street front was included, but it was claimed that approaches to the building would have to be made. Examination shows this is not so. We advise that this matter be

DAVIDSON

Manager Sherman Brown
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Sherman Brown
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IN JOHN DREW'S MOST RECENT
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MY WIFE

FIRST TIME IN
MILWAUKEE

Prices 25c-35c-50c Matinees 25c-35c

LAST TIMES SUNDAY—PETER PAN

An Alderman at Large Is Under Close
Guardianship!

We really feel sorry for Ald.-at-large Abert. Abert seems fated to be under guardianship in the council as well as outside. Abert sits beside the balloon form of Ald.-at-large Adler. Or rather, Adler sits beside Abert to look after him when he is too tipsy to be trusted. Both of these freakish aldermen are silent members of the council, Adler because he cannot talk, and Abert because he is never allowed to. At every meeting he has visible impulses to speak. He raises his hand to catch Pres.

Corcoran's eye and starts up out of his seat ready to roar. And then Adler's arm circles up back of him and pulls him back by the coat-tails. It is one of the sights of the council to watch this recurring performance from the back seats. Sometimes Abert is too quick for his keeper and gets out in the aisle, but all the Democratic aldermen are wise, and Corcoran invariably sees someone else who wants the floor. Poor Abert! If he were to get out a book of his unuttered speeches it would be a bulky one, indeed!

Ald. Seidel started something at last Monday's council meeting. At the previous meeting he had held up an innocent-looking report from Ald. Connolly, chairman of the Fire Department committee to permit the chief to buy a planer and lathe, worth about \$1,200, without asking for bids. The matter came

up Monday, and Ald. Carney attempted an explanation of the queer procedure.

He said Chief Clancy said that there was only one man in Milwaukee made the machines and that "he wanted to patronize home industry."

The bad look of this reason came out fully when it was shown by Ald. Arnold that the Milwaukee man did not make the machines, but only dealt in them and that such things were standard and not

special and should be just the sort of purchases to be made of lowest bidders. Business men usually keep track of the prevailing market price of such things. The thing looked so suspicious that when a motion was made to have the board of public works advertise for bids, not a single one of the gang dared to vote against the motion.

Some time ago we inadvertently did an injustice to one of our citizens, which we wish, as far as lies in our power to correct. Similarity of names did it. At the time of the big school mass meeting at the West Side Turn hall, one Robert J. Miller, a photographer at Eleventh and Walnut streets, hid in the shadows of the balcony and tried to interrupt the meeting without his identity being known to those in attendance. With him was a Center street storekeeper named Fleith, and both were crunched down behind their ladies and were shouting out interruptions to the speakers. It was an unmanly procedure, which we took occasion to speak of in these columns. Now, there is a Robert A. Miller, a worthy citizen, also a photographer, who has his place of business on Grand avenue, and unfortunately our item gave the address wrong, and so made it appear that it was the Grand avenue photographer who had misbehaved instead of the one on Walnut street. We are very sorry for the mistake, and are glad to make amends, for Mr. Miller enjoys deservedly a good patronage from working people at his gallery at 226 Grand avenue. We are pleased to speak a good word for him to the readers of this paper, and trust they have not been misled by the mistake above spoken of.

The meeting also had some uncomfortable moments for Ald. Strachota. He had attempted to gobble in for his own glory the erection of another natatorium for the south side. He wanted it located in his own part of the south side, although the people voted, for it as a general south side measure.

Ald. Arnold came in with a minority report, showing that the plan of Strachota would be to put the natatorium out of reach of the people of that part of the city who needed it most, and in a district so completely built up that the cost of a site would be unnecessarily high. Strachota blustered, but common reason was on the other side, and so Carney again came to the rescue and had the matter laid over.

Ald. Arnold's resolution, providing for a committee to revise salaries of all city officials and to require city inspectors to report weekly, was passed. Ald. Strehlow introduced the following:

RESOLVED, That a committee of three, no two of whom shall be from one political party, be appointed by the president of this council, the duty of which shall be to examine into the various city departments, and report to this council their findings, together with such recommendations as may enable the city to place said departments on a more uniform and better economical basis, where there may be defective organization.

Ald. Fass last Monday, to hide his culpability in not himself stop-

Saturday Night
Special

From 6 Until 9:30

These Heavy Grey Mottled
Dishpans Sat'day night for

15c

LAST TIMES SUNDAY—PETER PAN

Barrett's DEPARTMENT STORE

Grand Ave. Bet. 4th & 5th Sts.

Saturday Night
Special

From 6 Until
9:30

Colonial Water
Tumblers, clear glass and
fire polish, Saturday night, each

2c

Barrett's 'Downer' Shoes

Dainty Styles for Spring and
Summer Wear

\$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50

Every shoe made over perfect fitting lasts by expert shoe makers, insures you comfort from the very start—the materials used in the making of these shoes are the best obtainable, and they are made up in every conceivable style—ankle strap pumps, button, blucher and Gibson ties—light, medium or heavy extension soles—as good as any \$5.00 shoes.

Girls' and Boys' Low Shoes

Best Possible Values for the Money

Style, materials, workmanship and price will satisfy the most exacting, black and brown kid, suede leather or patent cloth, Gibson ties or ankle strap slippers, medium or heavy weight.

Boys' sizes, 9 to 13 $\frac{1}{2}$, at..... \$1.00 to \$1.75
Boys' sizes, 1 to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$, at..... \$1.50 to \$2.50
Girls' sizes, 5 to 11, at..... 79c to \$1.25
Girls' sizes, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2, at..... \$1.00 to \$2.00
Girls' sizes, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$, at..... \$1.75 to \$2.50

Your shoes repaired by our expert cobbler at reasonable prices.

Men's Furnishings

High grade men's wearables at surprisingly low prices. The department is located directly inside the Grand Ave. entrance.

Men's \$1.50 Shirts at \$1.00

This is an actual fact. A white, box plaited shirt, with pearl buttons, coat style, cuffs attached, made of a fine woven fabric that will stand severe laundering—a \$1.50 shirt—Saturday

\$1.00

Men's Soft-Collar Shirts \$1

Another snap! Made like all the Ferguson-McKinley shirts to fit and wear well—fine soft soisette shirt in plain colors and solid striped effects in tan, white, blue and grey—\$1.50 values, at.....

Silk Knit Four-in-Hands 50c

An exact reproduction of the \$1.00 imported tie—plain colors and fancy striped effects—also a fine line of plain and fancy silks in the open end and reversible style—the season's latest offerings.

Men's Silk Lisle Hose 25c

Silk lisle half hose to match the neckwear, newest shades of greys, greens, lavender, purple, maroon and blue, in plain and fancy effects. Sox that offers get 35c

25c

NATIONAL
AVENUE

LAUER'S

COR. FIRST
AVENUE

ALL WEEK, BEGINNING MONDAY

MAY 17th

A Crushing Sale

to the stocks of our Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing, Boys' Bloomer and Knee Pants, Underwear, Shirts, Suspenders, Overalls, etc. Plainly speaking, we are OVERSTOCKED and—we want to unload. Overstocked, due to having bought more than we should, owing to weather and other conditions existing.

MISS THIS SALE AND IT WILL BE YOUR LOSS. Enough said.

Men's Suits This season's styles and colors—blacks, blues and fancies—values from \$16.50 up to \$25.00—nothing reserved—your choice at the Crushing Sale price of.....

\$11.00

Men's Suits We want to unload—therefore in this lot of suits you will find values up to \$15.00. If you are in need of good clothes, here's your chance at the Crushing Sale price of.....

\$5.95

Men's Pants Men's Kentucky Jeans Pants, worth \$1—match them if you can—at the Crushing Sale price of.....

59c

Men's Pants A choice selection of patterns, as well as quality of material—noted for their strength and durability—values you'll appreciate at the Crushing Sale price of.....

\$1.19

Boys' Knee Pants Dozens of patterns to choose from—well made and good values to sell at 50c—your choice at the Crushing Sale price of.....

29c

Boys' Bloomer Pants Boys' Bloomer Pants, in wools and cassimere—it's a crime to sell them at the Crushing Sale price of.....

50c

Boys' Suits Bloomer and Knee Pants Suits, this season's styles and colors, sizes 3 to 16 years—values up to \$5.00—your choice at the Crushing Sale price of.....

1.75

Boys' Suits Let 2 comprises all of our Children's and Boys' \$5.00 Bloomer Pants Suits, this season's styles and colors, sizes 3 to 16 years—values at the Crushing Sale price of.....

2.45

Men's Shirts Men's 50c Working Shirts with soft collar attached, in plain black and an assortment of colors—uniso made—your choice at the Crushing Sale price of.....

29c

Men's "Porosknit" "Porosknit" everybody knows Underwear—it sells at 50c—your choice at the Crushing Sale price of.....

29c

Suspenders 50c President Suspenders, in heavy or light web—your choice at the Crushing Sale price of.....

33c

Suspenders 25c Police and Firemen's Suspenders, made with cast-off ends—your choice at the Crushing Sale price of.....

15c

Men's Overalls Men's 50c Union-Overalls will be sold at the Crushing Sale price of.....

33c

Sale One Week Only, Beginning Monday, May 17, Ending Saturday, May 22

STORE OPEN EVENINGS

STORE OPEN EVENINGS

Rose's Game Blocked

ping the practice of the fire chief to get their street bonds through and then have the school bonds at Dave Rose's mercy, fell through at Monday's meeting of the council. Realizing that the Social-Democrats would not vote for the street bonds ahead of the school bonds, Ald. Seidel had sent back to it. Ald. Seidel said that the committee had not notified him when it was to meet and that he had no apologies to offer.

Comrades, do your shopping at the places of our advertisers, and let them know why you buy there.

ALHAMBRA
ALL NEXT WEEK
THE VANDYKE-EATON COMPANYDora Thorne
SPECIAL FEATURE
A TRIP TO DEATH VALLEY

MATINEE Every DAY 10c EVERY NIGHT 10c
Reserved Seats 50c

MAJESTIC
THEATRE
ALWAYS THE BEST SHOWS

ELITA PROCTOR OTIS
Sound of the Gong
Jewell's Manikins
Carson & Willard
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Howard Brothers
Kramer & Scheek
Laura Buckley
THE KINODROME

Bargain Mat. Every Week Day 10c
25c 35c
Night Prices 10-25-35-40-50

THE NEW STAR DAILY
Continuous VAUDEVILLE

THE LA TOURS
Juggling Act
BLANCH KRUEGER
Singing and Dancing

THE GREAT ARNOLDA
Late of the VandYke-Eaton Stock Co.

Matinee 5c. A Few Reserved Seats 10c

COLUMBIA
11th & Walnut Sts. THEATRE

6 Bea Amor Arms 6 4
Leo Filter 4
Russian Jeweled Violinist 4

EMPIRE THEATRE
MICH St. Bet. 6th and 7th Aves.
MAY PERDELLE and
HER SCARECROWS

FIVE OTHER ACTS FIVE

call at the office, 344 Sixth street. The office is open Sunday mornings from 9 o'clock to noon. Or, if you wish, telephone your order. Our number is Grand 2304.

H. W. BISTORIUS.